THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the 2d inst. BENJAMIN CARRINGTON, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States. He is 34 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, and very fair hair, by occupation a nail maker, worked for some time past, at this place, at his trade, is somewhat stoop-shouldered when walking or standing, he was born in the state of New-Jersey, and enlisted at this place on the 18th of October last. Had on when he deserted, military cloathing, consisting of one grey round jacket lined and bound with yellow, one pair white woolen overalls, one pair shoes, one pair woolen half stockings, one plain round hat, and one ruffled shirt. Any person apprehending said deserter, and delivering him to the Commanding Officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or to me at this place, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists U. S.

Fort Favette, (Pittsburgh)
November 3, 1806.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

FOR the following persons, if they are secured in any jail, they having absented themselves in November, 1805, from the ship Liberty, of Philadelphia, without having fulfilled their obligations, and paid their passages.

CHRISTOPH GERBER, son, a fine young man, with brown hair, 24 years old, a carpenter by trade.

JACOB GERBER, a brother of the foregoing, 20 years old, also a carpenter.

ANNA GERBER, the sister of the two foregoing, 22 years old, with light brown hair, and pretty fleshy.

ELIZABETH GERBER, mother of the above persons. All those were born in Zunssgen, in the Canton of Basel, in Switzerland.

JACOB MUNDWEILER, from Danicken, Canton Basel, has dark brown hair, pointed nose and chin, pock-marked, a turner by trade, follows school-keeping, writes a fine German hand, and is frequently with the family of the Gerbers.

JACOB HURBY, from Gilderkinden, Canton of Basel, ranaway by the persuasion of the family of the Gerber, 26 years old, a carpenter by trade, has a broad nose and large mouth, brown hair, and of a merry disposition.

Notice of the apprehension to be given to G. V. STEINHAUER, No. 169, corner of Vine Street, in Philadelphia. Octo. 17, 1806.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened for Sale in the late dwelling house of William Irwin, deceased, fronting the Diamond, a handsome and extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

of Kid, Morocco and other Leather, warranted good. He has also for Sale, a variety of beautiful Kid and Morocco Skins, together with a large assortment of Shoe Trimmings.

He will make Ladies Shoes to any pattern in the neatest manner and newest fashion, and flatters himself from his long experience in business he will give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1806.

N. B. Employment and good encouragement will be given to two or three Journeymen well acquainted with making Ladies Shoes; and one or two women who understand Shoe binding, or wish to learn it, will receive generous encouragement.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living on the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below Pittsburgh, a light bay *MARE*, has a black mane and tail, one of her hind feet white, and rising 4 years old. This Mare I have heretofore advertised, but as no owner has appeared, I now give public notice that unless the owner comes forward in three weeks from this date, proves property, and pays reasonable expences for her keeping, she will be sold for the same.

JAMES COULTER.

November 4, 1806.

DONATION LANDS,

FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street*, *Philadelphia*.

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,

(Price 50 cents per doz.)

The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early, and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh. October 26, 1806.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

in all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Elizabeth Town, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst. an Apprentice boy to the Shoemaking trade, named *WILLIAM SCOTT*, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes and down look, he had on when he went away a striped cotton coattee, a striped cassimer jacket and striped cotton overalls, a pair of coarse shoes, and a fur hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no charges.

JACOB DUNN.

Elizabeth Town, October 29, 1806.

FROM THE N. Y. PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Mr. Editor,

The "blasted hand" of the nerveless withered Spaniard is raised to slap our executive in the face. But all the world knows that Bonaparte is the radius of the political circle, and the point on which this movement of the prince of peace is turning. He might wave his hand, and the contention is at an end. There is a meannig in this business, which has never yet been explained. Is the strip of land between the Mississippi and Perdido the cause of dispute? I think not. It cannot be, that for a handful of sand, Spain would subject herself to a war, from which she would lose so much more than she obtained. Spain never wished for a war since her conquest of South America. She has patiently submitted to many indignities from the European powers, and her very alliance with France furnishes testimony in proof of the assertion. She was compelled to fight a nation against whom she had no cause of quarrel, in order to procrastinate the period when she is herself to be conquered by France. What can she hope to gain from a war with America? *A mite.* What would she lose by it? *A mine.*

It is therefore evident, that Bonaparte, who created this tumult, might easily appease it, and that he does not, must proceed from one of two reasons:

He may indulge the vain hope of a peace with England, and has required the Spaniards to furnish him with some pretext to occasion a quarrel, which he might hope would eventuate in getting us within the rude grasp of this ruthless Corsican. In this case, he would wish to retain every inch of ground to which Spain has devised a pretention, in order to make an ample location for his armies, and to get as much in our neighbourhood as he can, for the convenience of conquering the United States.

It may be for this purpose that intrigues are deposited in the very breast of our country.—That the marquis is strutting through Philadelphia, and that Mr. Turreau, offered 900 dolls. towards the establishment of a French paper in New-York.—It is needless to deny this fact—*I saw Mr. Turreau's letters on the subject.*

And here let me remark, that Mr. Jefferson was a subscriber for this paper, though I pretend not to accuse him of sinister motives. It was perhaps merely from apprehension. It is needless to deny this fact—*I was present when the money was paid.*

This object, I say, may have been the occasion of Bonaparte's stimulating the feeble Don to a rupture with America. This may have been the reason that our exterior is made the theatre of war, and that while a negociation is pending for defining the boundaries, they are about being marked out with the blood of my countrymen.

But there may be another reason.—It may be that the whole is merely intended to alarm and deceive—that it is nothing more than a state frolic, to shake a few millions more out of the American purse. To induce us to believe that France and Spain are coming upon us in a torrent of fire, in order to obtain from us five, or six, or seven millions of dollars, in addition to the two millions we have sent already.—The proceedings of the next Congress will shew whether there be any thing in this conjecture. But if they are really in earnest—if it be a fact, why is there not a greater force stationed at Natchitoches than 600 men? Why are not the militia of New-Orleans, who it was pretended were so long ordered out, now on their march? Where are the three companies of regulars so long sent for? Why does General Wilkinson try to argue governor Arrara out of the country; to meet him and persuade him with all the soothing blandishments so congenial to the general's temper, *to be so good as to quit the country?* Why does general Wilkinson go off to New-Orleans, a distance of some hundred miles, at the moment the Spanish army had crossed the Sabine, entered the American territory, and placed itself in the very spot from whence the brave Turner had before expelled them?

These circumstances would almost induce one to think that there is some state juggle behind the curtain. But after all, I am rather of opinion that the first reason I have given, is the best. I think the Corsican means to hew down the pillars of the state—he will wipe off every vestige of republicanism and liberty, which remains on the face of the world. He has thus far effected his purpose, and the track of liberty is not discernable in any country but this. What has become of the republic of Venice? Where is Holland, and West Friesland, Guilderland, Utrecht, Overyssel, and Gronningen? What has become of Switzerland?—And what may be expected to become of America, if the only dependance is on the *mercy* of Bonaparte, and the *bravery* of Jefferson!

But then some men, and some very good men too say, that America is (on her own ground) a match for the world. Let us try it by those plain calculations which are within the comprehension of every capacity.

How many inhabitants has France? 35 millions. How many inhabitants has America? Why, including negroes, &c.—six.

We have repulsed England it is true, which has not a greater population than ourselves, when we had almost the whole world in our favour, when we had also Washington to "set our forces in array." Whom have we now in alliance? Those who were our allies have become our enemies; a cold clod rests on that bosom which once warmly panted for our country's glory—and Mr. Jefferson is commander in chief!

With regard, however, to any foreign alliance, I am not at present prepared decisively to speak. It is not the intention of this piece. I want only for the present to call your attention to our present defenceless state. To shew you that our navy should not at any rate be so mean, as that (to use the language of the marquis Yrjgo) "six Spanish ships would blockade all our harbours." That we ought also to fortify those places which are most penetrable, and send off instantly those who remain among us as spies and traitors; as managers of a system of espionage which under the French direction, unhappily pervades the world, and even enters into the solitude of domestic comfort. And when it is declared by Mr. Jefferson's own partizans that two or three thousand French troops could *scour our country!*

On the subject of these same Fortifications much, very much, must and will be said. It is high time to call the American prospect from the view of major Claiborne's couch, where he says we are "perfectly tranquil," to the murky channel in which France would bury this country. I have prepared more on this subject than you can now give a place to: But thank God! our Congress is soon to set. Mr. Randolph, who will be continued by Mr. Macon as chairman of the committee of ways and means, will also see the propriety of what I have suggested. He can carry it through in spite of the tremors of timidity, or the dusky, undermining arts of low and pitiful evasion. I know his mind to be decorated with the fairest flowers that ever bloomed in the gardens of eloquence.—I know that his bosom glows with an honest, an ardent, and a native love of liberty and his country.—I have seen him with sparkling eyes and a beating heart, rise up to defend the measures which the *then thought* right, and I have the most implicit confidence that he will, with the same manly vigour, oppose the measures which he *now knows* to be wrong.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, etc.

A. Z.

FOR THIS GAZETTE.

THE following Portrait of that extraordinary man, TALLEYRAND, then Perigord, Bishop of Autun, said to have been drawn by the late Count de Mirabeau, about the time of the formation and meeting of the first National Assembly in France, in the Spring of 1789, will be found to contain some striking marks of a character destined to pass through all the horrors of the revolution, and to become at length the prime minister of the Imperial Despot, Napoleon, the Arbiter of Nations, and the scourge of the civilized world. This portrait drawn under the fictitious name of "Amoenus," perhaps contains too much of flattery both in the outlines and colouring; but may be in the chief points tolerably correct, as the person who sat for the picture may have been very different then from what he afterwards become, when he could say with Macbeth,

I am in blood
Steept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious, as go o'er.

—

"AMOENUS has those attractive externals, which give an embellishment to virtue. The first instrument of his success has been an excellent understanding. Criticising men with indulgence, and judging of events with sobriety, he has found the golden mean, which constitutes the character of a genuine sage. There is a certain degree of perfection, that exists only in imagination; and there is a sort of sublimity in desiring to realise it. But these brilliant efforts produce only a temporary approbation; no benefit follows upon their exertion, and the very men who applauded, learn to despise them. A sound understanding despises every thing gaudy and glittering; acquainted with the limits of human capacity, it does not indulge the visionary hope, of extending them beyond the bounds, that experience has prescribed and nature has dictated.

"Amoenus does not consider a solid reputation as the work of a day. Such an ephemeron, growing at once to a prodigious size, from the moment it has attained its untimely maturity, decays, and falls away, and involves in its fall the fortune and tranquility of its possessor. *Amoenus will succeed in all his designs, because he will watch the moments that fortune infallibly offers, and not endeavour to impose violence upon her. Every step of his advancement will be accompanied with the display of a new talent; and proceeding from success to success, he will unite in his favour that body of suffrages, which point a man out, as the person, that must necessarily be called to fill the great situations that may become vacant.*

Envy, which rarely admits the existence of an untarnished excellence, has replied to these eulogies, that Amoenus wants that energy of character, which bursts through the restraint of obstacles, and without which a man cannot render essential public service. I ask, in the first place, whether we do not deceive ourselves by the words *charatter and individuality*, and whether this energy that excites our admiration, in reality does much for the happiness of the world? Supposing that, in certain critical moments, it has triumphed over intrepidity and resolution; is that always desirable? But I stop myself. Some readers will perhaps imagine, that I confound constancy, stability and the tenaciousness of virtue, with violence, enthusiasm and rage. *Amoenus gives way to circumstances and prudential considerations; and thinks himielf at liberty to offer some sacrifices to peace, without violating the principles that are the basis of his morality and his conduct.*

"He has the advantage of an engaging character, a prepossessing figure, and amiable manners. So many recommendations are calculated to shock and to mortify. What can be more intolerable, than a man, who takes it in his head to unite them with an honorable birth, and the essential qualities of an elevated soul? of consequence we console ourselves by hunting after defects. We find a weakness or a peculiarity, and upon an emergency can metamorphose this into something of greater importance.

"What are we to expect from Amoenus in the states general? Nothing, or as good as nothing, if he conform to the imaginary interests of his order; something great and illustrious if he act from himself, if he penetrate his soul with this great truth, that in the national assembly every member is a citizen. He, who drew up certain Articles of Instructions, has the vigour necessary to give a decisive weight to his opinion and advice.

"It has been charged upon Amoenus as a defect, that he has maintained his adherance to a minister in disgrace.* He never shut his eyes upon failings, which on the contrary he more than once took the opportunity to correct; and he did justice to talents, the loss of which he so much the more deeply regretted, as he was more perfectly acquainted with their energy and extent. It is the incident of every day, that we discover the defects of our friends; we lament them; we counteract them; and when events precipitate their possessors from the throne of favour, we console them, we defend them, and we endeavour to create for them an occasion of reasserting that reputation, which for a moment had been tarnished.

"Amoenus understands mankind too well to be the dupe of commendation. If he smile upon the illusions of friendship, he repulses with disgust the misrepresentations of flattery. But this is not the only road imposture has discovered for itself; and, if Amoenus effected the detection a little too late, he will however never forget the lesson of useful experience.

—

*M. de Chalonne, ex-controller general of the finances, now resident in England.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

MESSINA, *July 5*.—We have learnt by the British sloop of war the Brittern, commanded by capt. Down, the happy intelligenee of the landing of the British army on the first instant, under the orders of major general Sir —— Stuart, in the Gulph of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. This sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:—

"*Head-quarters, Nicastro, 3d July*, 1806.

"The army landed, without opposition, on the 1st instant, in the morning. The advanced guard, consisting of three companies of light-infantry, and some grenadiers, was set forward to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about 400 French, who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners. They lost about forty killed and wounded. Our only loss was one sergeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable that the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crowds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us. Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating, it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nicastro is worthy of being made public. After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been, a short time before, robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to its assistance should be supported with a part of their plentiful harvest. His Excellency General Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take pay for their provisions, and it was with difficulty he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to reconquer the kingdom of their well-beloved and lawful sovereign Ferdinand the Fourth. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army General Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores: that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs shoud be maintained; their religion and Catholic worship should be honored and respected; and that those who might have erred, or been seduced by the government of the Usurper, should on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports, with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the Gulph of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, sailed again instantly with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from Rear Adm. Sir Sidney Smith.

"*Castle of Amantea, July* 2, 1806.

"We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melazzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, two standards, and four hundred prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves and follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH."

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

Palermo, July 9.

"By express sent by the Governor of Messina to Palermo, to the minister of the war and marine department, Colonel Colajanni, with letters of the 7th inst. the agreeable news has been received, in a letter written by General Stewart, dated from the plain of St. Euphemia, to Brigadier Broderick, commanding the citadel of Messina, the 5th of the same month, of a complete victory gained on the preceding day by the British army in Calabria, over the French army, commanded by general Regnier, which letter is to the following purport:—

Plains of St. Euphemia, Jnly 5.

"I trouble you with these few lines, to inform you of the satisfactory circumstance of my having, yesterday, attacked and entirely defeated general Regnier, after an obstinate action, in the plains of St. Euphemia. The enemy, according to all the accounts received, amounted to 7000 infantry, and upwards of 300 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, according to the intelligence we have since received, is upwards of 2000 men; but as many prisoners continually arrive, who have been dispersed in the neighbouring moutains, and as their defeat has been general, there can be no doubt but there might be added to the number another thousand men. It is impossible to describe what our brave troops have undertaken and executed

"I have taken general Compere, with several other officers of rank, prisoners. If I had had but the few of the 20th regiment of dragoons mounted, that I left behind me at Messina, not a soul would have escaped.

"I am happy to inform you, that in this serious action our loss has been comparatively small. An officer and forty men were killed; eleven officers and 250 men were wounded.—Captain Maclean, of the 20th foot was unfortunately killed.

"Colonel Ross, with the 20th regiment of foot, landed during the action, and joined us, rendering us thereby an essential service at a very critical moment.

Believe me, etc. etc.

P. S. General Regnier retired with the remains of his army towards Catanzaro, and I have detached colonels Kemp and Ross in pursuit of him. The French light infantry and our battalions came to the bayonet; and the former were almost totally destroyed.

NEW-YORK, *October* 23.

Capt. Dogget left Charente on the 4th September. He informs us that 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates were lying at Aix ready for sea. There had been a very violent gale of wind off the coast, in which several vessels were lost, and one of the French frigates was obliged to cut away her masts. During the storm, the British fleet of 12 sail of the line made a habour at the Isle of Rhe. Some of the Disabled merchant ships had been towed into Charente.

FROM LONDON.

At a late hour last night, our boat returned from the West Bank, where the ship Hardware, Law, from Liverpool, had arrived. By this arrival the editors of the New-York Gazette have in their power to present their readers with Important News, as late from London as the 3d ult.

The Hardware left Liverpool on the 4th, and sailed from the Rock the 6th of September—at which time capt. Law says, it was currently reported, that Mr. FOX WAS DEAD, and that Lord Lauderdale was on his return to England, the Negociations for Peace having been broken off.

The London papers state, that

The last Hamburgh mail brought accounts that Prussia had assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion.—All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The rapacity of France is the cause assigned for these preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

It was confidently asserted, that the Russian negociator, M. D'Oubril, has been completely duped by Talleyrand. He was made to believe that the treaty with England was ready to be signed, and that any delay on his part, in signing a preliminary treaty for Russia would be sacrificing the interests of his master. Within a few hours after he had signed the treaty, he discerned that he had been imposed upon, which was the cause of his setting off so precipitately from Paris for St. Petersburgh.

The Emperor Alexander is said to be still favorable to Great-Britain. He has an army of 500,000 men; and their appeared to be some foundation for the report of a Northern Confederacy.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Contrary to all expectation and probability, no messenger has yet arrived from France.

It is reported from the authority of a private letter from Gibralter, that the army of Massena has been defeated in Calabria, by the British forces and the Calabrian royalists, who fought with great courage. The homeward bound East India fleet of 13 sail, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The letters brought by the Lisbon mail state that the Portuguese are much alarmed at the squadron of Earl St. Vincent, now lying in the Tagus, particularly as transports with troops were expected to arrive from England. None of the Royal family of Portugal, nor the Secretary of State, have been seen since the arrival of this force.

The publication of the Ukase, which orders the extraordinary levies in the Russian empire, in order to carry to the army 500,000 men, has given rise to several new calculations on the military powers of the European continent, such as they were considered before the treaty of Presburg. A justly esteemed writer, has given the following statement of them.

	Infantry.	*Cavalry.*	*Total.*
France	516,000	88,000	604,000
Russia	340,000	62,000	402,000
Prussia	232,000	44,000	276,000
Austria	170,000	40,000	210,000

The author observes, that with regard to France, he has only valued the troops purely French; for that in comprehending those of the Federative States, the forces of that Empire will amouut to upwards of 820,000 men. With regard to Austria, her army far from being recruited since the war, has even diminished by dismissals. Before the campaign of 1805, it was estimated at 480,000 fighting men.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

Yesterday arrived the ship Jane, Captain Theodore Bliss, in 40 days from Bristol. Capt. Bliss sailed from Bristol the 15th Sept. and brings London papers to the 14th; being two days later than by any other arrival.

Having received the whole of Captain Bliss's Newspapers, it will be in our power to present to the readers of the Philadelphia Gazette a succession of highly interesting extracts.

By these papers, which include the Courier of the 13th, it would seem that Mr. Fox's disorder had experienced considerable mitigation, —notwithstanding this however, the verbal account brought by Capt. Bliss, state positively, that this distinguished personage closed his earthly career in the course of Sunday the 14th Sept. This intelligence was received in Bristol on the day following, through various channels, equally entitled to credit.

Capt. Bliss also informs that the day he sailed, it was currently reported at Bristol that a frigate had arrived with dispatches from Sir Home Popham, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, by the squadron and forces under his command.

It was also reported, that advices from the Mediteranean stated that the Fort at Malta had been blown up by accident.

It will be perceived by our extracts in this day's Gazette, that, with regard to the discussions going on in Paris, no additional information had been developed by the English prints.—On the continent of Europe, it is manifest, that momentous events are rapidly approaching.—For these events, in which the whole world is more or less interested, we must necessarily wait with impatience.

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LONDON, *Sept.* 12—13.

PARIS JOURNALS,

To the 8th inst. inclusive, have been received. The extracts which we have given from the *Moniteur* will be read with interest. Notice has at length been taken in that journal of the refusal of Alexander to ratify M. Oubril's treaty; and French government, in the comments which they have given, betray no small chagrin at the event, mingled with an affected *hauteur*, which ill conceals the disappointment. They ascribe the circumstance to the "*consequence of the change of Ministry, the Russian government, and the extraordinary ascendency which the English party had the address to obtain over the new Cabinet.*"

This amounts to a direct acknowledgment that the influence of the British government in the affairs of the continent is not reduced to that state of insignificance which the *Moniteur* had been for some time proclaiming with so much confidence, and that the Emperor Alexander is not disposed to give to Napolean that deference which has been so loudly boasted in that Journal. While the French government can not hide the mortification which it has received, it effects to speak as if Bonaparte was willing to agree to a reconciliation with Russia, but entertained no apprehension for her power or opposition.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

The Mail due on Sunday arrived this day, but at so late an hour that, we can only give the following extracts. It will be seen that Austria must yet submit to farther degrations:

Frontiers of Austria, Aug. 23.—According to report, the French wishing effectually to prevent Austria from taking a part in a new war if by a chance it should break out, have demanded to occupy the whole circle of Austria, till the re-establishment of peace with England.—They are still not only at Brannau, but have likewise occupied the right bank of the Isonzo. All measures that are silently taken, announce that the present tranquility will soon be disturbed. A great magazine is forming in Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia. The artillery have received orders to make 8,000,000 of cannon cartridges and 22,000,000 of musket cartridges. Five companies have been employed in making them for these four or five days.

Count de Stadion, at the same time that he received the notification that Russia had refused to ratify the Peace with France, received a note, printed at St. Petersburgh, in which Russia states the reason for her present conduct.

Berlin, *Aug.* 26.—All the movement now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this city as well as that of Potsdam have to day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes, the gardes du corps, and the hussars leave Berlin to day; the rest of the garrison will follow to morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Prussian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that all these sudden and extraordinary movements and measures are of a nature to furnish matter for a thousand conjectures.

Wesel, August 26.—The fortifications of our town and of the citadel, are going to be considerably extended; the works will immediately begin; necessary materials are collecting throughout the surrounded countries, and even as far as Holland; the contractors are shortly to furnish several thousand bricks. It is said, that new incidents have given rise to some diplomatic discussions, which have delayed the new arrangements to be taken in the North of Germany. It is added, that proposals have been made to the King of Prussia, for the purpose of more fully concentrating his States, to give up his possessions in Westphalia, and a part of the country of Hanover, indemnities in Saxony; that East Friesland, with the part of Embden, will aggrandize Holland; that the rest of the Western Westphalia will be joined to the States of the grand duke of Berg, and that Eastern Westphalia will be given, with a part of Hanover, to the Elector of Hesse, who in his turn, will cede the county of Hanau, and a part of other possessions. Lusace, and the sovereignty over all the pretty states of the North of Germany, will also, according to this plan devolve to the King of Prussia, etc. We shall shortly know whether these reports have foundation.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 11, 1806.

The constitutional and democratic papers at Lancaster, both assert, the majority of the next Legislature to be of that complexion to which they adhere. We believe that this point must remain undecided until the Legislature meet, which will be on the first Tuesday in December next. At all events, the majority on either side will not exceed three or four.

From a Cincinnati paper of October 21.

A letter received in town yesterday, dated the 19th September, states—That gen. Wilkinson had marched against the Spanish commandant, who is at the head of 15 or 1800 men; that an appeal to arms would take place in 15 days. In my next, I fear you will be informed blood has been spilt—I have two Spanish governors opposed to me, Herrora and Cordera, of whom and their 2000 men, I shall with less than 1200 give you a good account.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, (Ten.) to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated October 5.

"General Jackson has issued orders for two companies of militia to be raised, for the purpose of marching to Nachitochez against the Spanish troops there. They are to be raised as quick as possible, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

Captain Ferguson and his Troop of Horse, at Cincinnati, have offered their services to the President of the United States, to repel the encroachments of the Spaniards on our territory.

Appointment by the Governor.

General John Hamilton, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Washington county, in the room of John Israel, Esq. deceased.

The report that lately appeared in some of the papers that Mr. Mungo Park had been cut off by the natives, there is every reason to believe, is without foundation, No such account has reached the British government, nor has there been any late arrivals from that country, by which the information could have been received. It is the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, and other gentlemen perfectly acquainted with Mr. Park, and deeply interested in the success of this mission, that it is the old report of the death of part of the soldiers and carpenters newly received, and greatly exaggerated.

The two victories gained at the same time by sea and land, enriched the European empire of fashion with two articles. The English ladies wear the *Trafalgar*, in honour of the brilliant victory which will long secure the trident to their country, while those of France purchase with avidity the new silk stuff called *Austerlitz*.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

From the London SUN *of the 7th of Aug.*

We have been assured from very respectable authority of the authenticity of the following relation, which we insert, both on account of the singularity of the circumstance itself, and because it adds another proof to the many already before the world of the comprehensive mind of our late illustrious Statesmen—a mind which," as has been beautifully and energetically said, "like the proboscis of an elephant, could either pick up a pin from the floor, or tear a tree from the roots."

At that period of the French Revolution when Republican Emissaries from the Continent were busily engaged in this Country in endeavouring, by the only means in their power (persuasion and bribery), to disseminate those principles of anarchy and horror which have rendered France an eternal beacon to civilized Society—precisely at that time when so many of our countrymen were seduced by a vain phantom from that honest attachment to their King and Constitution by which they had hitherto been distinguished, and to which they have long since returned—a certain Foreigner entered one of the most considerable banking-houses in the metropolis, and taking from his pocket-book, a large sum of money, amounting to between twelve and fourteen thousand pounds, expressed a desire to open an account with the house alluded to. On being asked by the Clerk, to whom he addressed himself, what name he should place in the books—he requested that the sum should be entered under the letter A. and that all drafts subscribed by that letter should be duly honoured. In a few days he called with a similar sum, which by his directions, was entered under the letter B. The Clerk, surprised at these proceedings, communicated them to the principal partner in the firm, Mr. D. by whom he was ordered, should the stranger again make his appearance, to acquaint him, that he might have an opportunity of observing him. Accordingly, in less than a week the foreigner deposited a large sum under the letter C. Mr. D. took the advantage of this third visit particularily to notice the features of the man; and soon after another call enabled him firmly to imprint them on his mind. Having consulted with some friends on the steps which it would be prudent to take, it was deemed adviseable by them that Mr. D. should wait on the Premier as they had little doubt that it was intended to apply this money to sinister and political purposes. The next morning Mr. D. went to Downing-street; but was informed that Mr. Pitt had not risen. It is well known that great man used to avail himself of the quiet of his bed to revolve in his mind the important schemes of policy which he was ever intent on framing for the benefit of his country; and that at those moments his servants had orders on no account to disturb him. Mr. D. waited patiently above two hours before the minister's bell rang. On being told of the visitor Mr. Pitt instantly sent a message, requesting to see him in his chamber, where he received him in his morning gown, for which he apologized by expressing the unwillingness that he felt to allow a gentleman of such respectability to remain a single unnecessary instant in attendance on him.

Mr. D. then proceeded to unfold the business on which he came. At the close of his narrative Mr. Pitt opened a small bureau, and taking from thence several minature pictures, laid them before Mr. D. who strongly impressed with the resemblance which one of them bore to the object of his suspicion, suddenly pointed to it, and exclaimed—"that is the man!" Mr. Pitt, smiling, thanked Mr. D— for his information, expressing a wish that all his brother bankers had been equally communicative; but at the same time he assured him that the proceedings of the individual, whose portrait he had selected were well known to his majesty's government, who were closely watching his movements and those of his colleagues. He requested Mr. D— to return, take no notice of the transaction, and pay any drafts that might be presented in consequence. This Mr. D— accordingly did; the money was gradually withdrawn, and in a few months this fellow and his coadjutors, from the developement of whose intrigues, during an apparent blindness to them, government at that critical period had derived much important intelligence, were sent out of he kingdom under the alien act.

CONCERT.

THE Members of the APOLLONIAN SOCIETY have the honor of informing the Lovers of Music, that they will have a CONCERT, on *THURSDAY EVENING*, the 13th inst. at the Court-House.

After the Concert,

A BALL.

*** Doors to be opened at 5 o'clock.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Spencer's Tavern. Pittsburgh, November 11, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

AT E. DENNY's AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next at 10 *o'clock.*

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, nearly new, such as Secretary and Bookcase, sideboard, Bureau, a set of Dining Tables, Breakfast Table. Work Table, Wash Stand and Toilet Table, Five Bedsteads, two having high posts, and one one a neat fashionable cornice, a Cot, a large new Hair Mattrass, Looking Glasses, a Steel Fender, Shovels, Tongs, and Poker, a number of Kitchen utensils, also, a new Wheel-barrow, a Scythe well hung, a Woodsaw, a number of Garden Tools, Wash Tubs, etc. etc.

Cash to be paid for all Articles under *Ten Dollars*, and a credit of *Four Months*, with approved notes, for all Articles above that sum.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

Ten Do lars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of November, instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Ptttsburgh, November 7, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

The Master Taylors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to their Customers, Friends, and the Public generally.

WE find ourselves under the necessity to lay before you the difficulties we laboured under relative to the Journeymen we have in our employ. On Monday the 27th ult. they left their respective shops, with a determination not to resume their employment without an advance of wages. Being sensible at that time, that some of us would be left in a disagreeable situation, we trust in your generosity to consider it only as an act of humanity in those employers, who were better situated to withstand the conflict, by endeavouring to bring it to as amicable and speedy a termination as possible, in order to shield the greatest sufferers from material injury, which would inevitably have been the case, with those who employed a number of workmen, as their shop was stripped of every soul in one day, and at a time when they stood most in need of their service.

Therefore, we flatter ourselves with a full assurance, that you would in preference pay something more for some part of your work, to enable us to keep those hands in our employ, who do credit to our shops and justice to the public. (Signed)

John Linton, Lewis Warner,
John Baird, Thomas Lloyd,
John M'Combs, Thomas Dunham.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.

Apprentices Wanted,

TO THE

Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William Irwin, late of this Borough, deceased, are to requested to present them to either of the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, are required to make payment without delay, in order to save themselves expence and trouble, as a speedy settlement of the estate must be made.

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN SCULL, } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1806.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against taking an assignment on a judgment note or bill granted by him to Robert Spencer, now of Pittsburgh, as he has paid the same or the greater part thereof to Mr. Spencer, with whom he has not been able to obtain a settlement although often requested.

JOHN MUSSER.

Somerset county, October 15, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

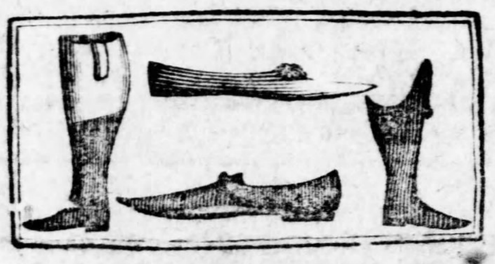
THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

☞ Fifty-three Cents per bushel given for merchantable Barley.



ANDREW JOHNSON,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Beck, next door to Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, Market Street, where he intends to carry on his business extensively. All those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, 4th November, 1806.

N. B. Strict attention will be paid to the newest fashions.

☞ Two or Three Journeymen wanted.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, *&c. &c.*

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

Seasonable & Fancy Merchandize,

AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS.

THE subscribers, DENNY & FOSTER, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS,

together with *Groceries* of the first quality, *Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.* all which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.

N. B. Fresh *Juniper Berries*, by the cask or otherwise, and *Bar Iron*, by the cwt. or ton, 3w

Taken up as a stray on the 8th

of September last, a Black COW, supposed to be 4 years old, both ears cropt, and a piece cut off the lower part of the nigh ear, her belly and both flanks white, and some white on her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

October 5, 1806.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, in the house lately occupied by *Jeremiah Barker & Co.* in Market Street, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Which he is disposed to sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *THOMAS CEMP*, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, for settlement; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH CEMP, Admin'x.
THOMAS HARTLEY, Adm'r.

October 29.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Blacksmith,

TO whom good encouragement will be given, by ROBERT BEEBE, opposite Murphy's Ferry on the Alleghany river, who carries on BOAT BUILDING in all its branches, and where any person may be supplied at the shortest notice. October 24, 1806.

By yesterday's Mail.

NORFOLK, *Oct.* 21

Captain Chase on whose veracity we can depend, informs that, on the 12th inst. he spoke the brig Fame, from Rotterdam to Providence, the captain of which said, that prior to his sailing (10th ult) accounts had been received from Paris, which stated, that the negociations for PEACE between England and France had been BROKEN OFF.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov*, 3.

The ship Wooodrop Sims, Capt. Heath, from Lymington, now below, sailed the 17th September, and brings London papers to the 15th, which confirms the report communicated to us by capt. Bliss of the death of *Mr. FOX.*

The New-York People's Freind states that a passenger on board the brig Sally, capt. Mattock, who sailed on the 17th of Sept. from Bordeaux, relates that at the time of his sailing it was currently reported in Bordeaux, that Austria and Prussia had joined in the coalition against France.

The report is confirmed by letters received in this city from Bordeaux.

The camp which had formed at Paris for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up,

We find, that in France, as well as in England and in this country, it is expected that *Mr.* Fox's death will occasion an immediate suspension of the negociations between Great Britain and France—it is equally certain, that this event will in no ways retard the amicable discussions between this country and England.

The legislature of New-Jersey was on Wednesday last convened at Trenton. In the Council, composed of thirteen members, the Federalists have a majority of one. In the lower house, composed of forty members, the Republicans have a majority of four, of course the republicans will have a majority in joint meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, *Oct.* 2.

The letters received by this day's mail from Natchez and Fort Adams, state that every preparation is making to meet and repel Spanish encroachments. All the remaining regular force that was left by Col. Kingsbury at Fort Adams, have marched under the command of captain Sparks, for Natchitoches.—*Major* Ferdinand L. Claiborne was hourly expected when the mail left Fort Adams with captain Farrar's troop of dragoons, and a handsome detachment of militia, on their march to Nachitoches via Rapide—no doubt now exists but blood will be shed, unless the Spaniards fall back.

Oct. 8, On Mondry the 6th governor Claiborne and suite returned to this city. Immediately after his arrival he ordered all the infantry in New-Orleans to march for Natchitoches.

NATCHEZ, *Sept.* 30.

Aspect of Spanish affairs.—The most recent and accurate information from Natchitoches, states the Spanish force, embodied within our limits, at 1500, commanded by governor Harrara who evinces a spirit of marked hostility to the government of the United States.

General Wilkinson, we are informed, had an interview with governor Claiborne, at Rapide in the territory of Orleans, which resulted in the requisition of 250 mounted infantry and dragoons, from Mississippi territory, who are ordered to march immediately to Nachitoches, and join the regular army stationed at that place.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, and is opening at his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a new supply of BOOKS, and other articles in his line, among which are the following:—

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—a large addition to his assortment already on hand, containing various numbers of the latest impression, with and without the psalms.

David's Psalms, small
ditto, of various large sizes with and without notes
Watts's Psalms
Looking unto Jesus, by the Revd. Mr. Ambrose, 2 vols.
The Christian Institutes, by the Right Revd. Father in God, Francis, late lord Bishop of Chester
Sacred Mirror
God's Wonders in the Great Deep
Devout Christian's Vade Mecum
Beauties of Church Music
Smith's Music, or Easy Instructor
Tucker's Blackstone, 4 vols.
East's Reports, 6 vols.
Bosanquet and Pullen, 3 vols.
A collection of Interrogatories
Clerk's Magazine
Edinburgh New Dispensatory
Cullen's Practice
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols.
Medical Pocket Book
Dictionary
Underwood on the Diseases of Children
Quincy's Lexicon-Physico-Medicum improved: or a Dictionary of the terms employed in Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c.
Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry
Josephus, large fol.
Ladies London Monthly Museum, or Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction, with elegant coloured plates, shewing the fashions for each month, in 15 vols.
The 15th vol. of the same
The Domestic Encyclopedia, 5 vols.
Spectator, 8 vols.
The Federalist, 2 vols.
Aiken's Art of Life
The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Clond
Washington's Letters on Husbandry
Forsyth on Fruit Trees
Children of the Abbey, 2 vols.
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Pope's Iliad
Pleasures of Memory
Moore's Anacreon, 2 vols. small
Epistles, Odes and other Poems
Walker's Dictionary
ditto abridged
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Ross's Latin Grammar
Rigg's New American Latin Grammar
Perry's Spelling Book
The tragical history of the Children in the Wood
Toy Books for Children
The Franklin, Farmers', and other Philadelphia Almanacks for the year 1807
Reeve's Colours in boxes of one and two rows
Durable Ink, &c. &c. 16th Oct. 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sel and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY nforms his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Banton & Miltenberger,
(Lately from Philadelphia.)
Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality
Tennessee Cotton,
FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

The Justices and Constables
ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received a fresh supply of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

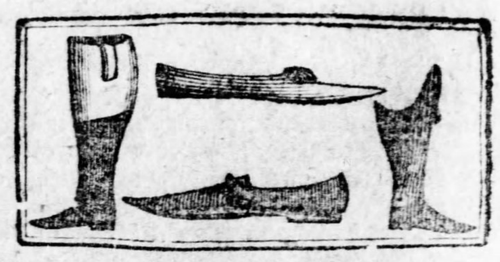
ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf



MATTHEW BARNWELL,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that suits will be commenced against all Stockholders in the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, who shall not have made the first payment of Six Dollars on each share before the first day of November next.

And further, that orders drawn by any of the persons who have contracted, or shall contract with the President and Managers of said Company to make any part of said road, in favour of any of the Stockholders, payable by the President and Managers, will be received in payment of the shares of such Stockholders.

By order of the President and Managers,

JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 2d October, 1806.